THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1896. shington Office---1410 Pennsylvania Avenue Telephone Calls.

..... 238 | Editorial Rooms A TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS.

Reduced Rates to Clubs. with any of our numerous agents or send JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT periage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-panied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson sts., and Louisville Book Co., 356

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, 14th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.

From Greensburg and Terre Haute come reports that well-known Democrats are acting with the Republicans. Later on the paper which keeps a record of these changes can give such news a standing head.

the Treasury, and those who know most | communities may be incited to hold such about such things are confident his great | meetings, the Journal will state that the are will not be gratined

The proposition of Mr. Chamberlain, of the present Ministry in Great Britain, proposing free trade between the mother country and her colonies and a tariff for the rest of the world, is regarded as an abandonment of the free trade of Cob-

If the special advices from Cuba are well founded, the prospects of the insurgents were never so promising as now. These statements are that the insurgents have more than 25,000 well-disciplined and fairly clothed and equipped men, large supplies of clothing and arms having been received recently.

The Financier, of New York, tells the New York Post, which has attributed the deplorable condition of the woolen irdustry to "war scares," that the real difficulty is the deficit in the revenues, "which seems preferable to a surplus if it is created to bolster up an economic theory that has been exploded whenever given a popular test.'

Agricultural development in the Argentine Republic the past two or three years resembles that which was going on in the Mississippi valley twenty years ago. The acreage of wheat has risen from 3,705,000 acres in 1893 to 7,346,000 in 1896. It is said that the cost of raising wheat in that country is 25 per cent. less than in the United States.

In two wards in Chicago notices were sent to 3,888 names which were registered as voters because they were suspected of being fraudulently registered. In two wards only 316 persons responded to the notices to establish their right to vote. The others were stricken from the rolls. Tammany in the glory of its power could not surpass that record.

Several newspapers which have not supported Governor McKinley's candidacy see many signs that the Ohio man's tide has reached its highest point and will henceforth recede. They claim that the methods employed in Illinois have caused a reaction, and that Mc-Kinley will not get nearly as many delegates as seemed probable a week or ten

Some one in Indianapolis has been telegraphing a Cincinnati paper that its effort to "smoke out an expression of the candidates on the financial queserally approved." On the contrary, it was regarded as an example of superserviceable impertinence to try to give the impression that such men as McKinley, Allison, Reed, Morton and Quay, who are on record against the free colnage of silver, are now suspected by

Russia can very well afford to resume specie payments, which were suspended in 1855. The product of the gold mines of that country, which has increased in recent years, has been accumulated by the government, reaching, at the close of 1894, \$278,992,000. It has issued a paper currency aggregating \$726,418,000, which will probably be floated at par by this large stock of gold. By specie resumption the large volume of gold which has to represent Delaware in the Senate, been hoarded for years will be added to the stock of money. Silver will be used as a subsidiary coinage with a limited legal-tender power.

The reports to the effect that Great Britain and Germany are again on excellent terms are not sustained by the facts. All that Germany has done is to give the British consent to use the Egyptian fund for its Soudan expedition, which it did to gratify Italy and Austria. The German press abuses Great Britain and all things English just as it has been doing for months. Russia is openly taking Port Arthur, and has the support of Germany in so doing, while any movement of Great Britain in South Africa to strengthen its position will be resisted by Germany and its allies.

The treasury receipts for March to Saturday night were \$24,000,000, which is down to the low level of 1894. The two remaining business days will bring the aggregate up to \$26,000,000, which is much short of the expectations of Secretary Carlisle's Micawbers, who now admit a deficiency the present fiscal year of \$27,-000,000, or \$10,000,000 more than the Secretary estimated in his last report. Wellinformed financiers predict that the deficit of the fiscal year will be more than \$35,000,000, All of which goes to prove that the \$40,000,000 revenue bill which the House passed and the Demo crats and silverites strangled is needed.

A prize was offered by a leading advocate of silver in England to the person was could give the best explanation of force, proving that no man can exercise

arguments, the other side have found

in its pages: brough the appreciation of gold, become 00 per cent, dearer than they were relatively to silver wages; and the manufacturer in the silver-standard countries can obtain his labor at half the cost which he formerly

This statement, made by a careful oberver in one of the silver countries, is commended to the attention of wage earners, and particularly to those leaders of labor organizations who have indorsed the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States alone. That done, wages would be reduced 40 or 50 per cent. in purchasing power. It is passing strange that so intelligent men as those at the head of the great labor organization of the United States cannot see the disaster in which the placing the country on a silver basis would involve wage earners.

A SUGGESTION TO DEMOCRATS.

Some time ago it was announced that systematic effort would be made by Democratic leaders to delay the impending collapse of that party by hypodermic injections of Jeffersonism, to be administered in different localities at meetings held on the birthday of that illustrious

The Journal is very anxious that such meetings may be held in Indiana if they could be devoted to reviews of what Jefferson wrote during his life rather than to that spontaneous Democratic oratory so general among Democrats in this State who have taken the sage of the Wabash, Senator Voorhees, for a model. The anniversary of the birth of who best know ex-Senator Thomas Jefferson, which not one Indiana Platt, of New York, assert that it is the Democrat in a thousand can tell offambition of his life to be Secretary of | hand, draws near. As some Democratic

The only active element in the Democratic party in Indiana is that which has spoused the cause of the silver mine wner and is earnestly laboring to turn the country over to silver monometallism. That element is noisy if not active; and it is sad to think that the more harmful the project the greater is Democratic effort in its behalf. It is possible, barely possible, that the dormant or apparently dormant sound-money element might render some assistance to that cause if they would take charge of a series of meetings for the purpose of showing the opinions of Jefferson on some phases of the money question. Jefferson was a sound-money man, and he gave attention to all questions which came up in his time. When the question of the ratio for the basis of the coinage system was under consideration Mr. Jefferson gave much attention to it. Among other things, he spoke of the

oportion (ratio) between the value of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether. * * Just principles will lead to disregard legal proportions (ratios) altogether, to inquire into the market priof gold in the several countries with which shall principally be connected in commerce and take an average from them.

There is enough of the views of Jeffer-

son to the effect that the coinage ratio must conform to the market ratio, or relative price of the two metals, to furnish the basis of a good speech for any Democrat who aspires to be worthy of the Jeffersonian brand, but the foregoing is sufficient to prove that there is not a particle of Jeffersonism about those Democrats who go up and down the State howling for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. As the result of Jefferson's investigation of the respective market values of the two metals he came to the conclusion that the coinage value, based upon the market value of the metals, should be "141/2 for 1," as he put it, but subsequently agreed that it would be more likely to insure us both metals for money if the proportion or ratio should be established at 15 for 1. If he were living to-day and the question of ratios should be discussed he would, regarding the matter as "a mercantile problem altogether," make the ratio about 30 for 1. This is not the Voorhees idea, but no man who has read Jefferson's opinions could regard the silver Senator as a Jeffersonian Democrat of any degree. If Jefferson were alive the silver mine owners' scheme as Pop-

If the sound-money Democrats of Indiana have any courage whatever to make even a protest against the folly and injustice of the rampant silverite Democracy in the State they might do some good by meeting April 13 to re-

iterate the money ideas of Jefferson. THE DELAWARE SENATORSHIP.

The question involving the right of claimant to a seat in the Senate which is unoccupied is one of the highest privilege, and has the right of way in preference to any other. The case of Mr. Dupont, who claims to have been elected still awaits the action of that body. The question has been so ably discussed that further discussion can give no light to

those who are to decide it. It will be remembered that the Republicans had a majority in the last Delaware Legislature. But for a somewhat notorious person named Addicks that able Republican, Mr. Higgins. would have been re-elected. Addicks held enough votes to prevent an election until the last day of the session. In the meantime the Republican Governor had died, and the presiding officer of the Senate, who succeeds to the office of Governor in the event of death or resignation, became acting Governor, and is now, by reason of the death of the Govrnor, filling out his term.

The senatorial contest went on until May 9, 1895, the last day of the session. when the most of Addicks's supporters broke away. Mr. Dupont received thirty votes, and all the other candidates received twenty-nine, had not the acting Governor, Mr. Watson, taken his seat in the joint convention and had his

The supporters of Mr. Dupont claim that when Mr. Watson assumed the duties of the office of Governor he thereby ceased to be a Senator, and consequently had no right to vote for United States Senator. Mr. Dupont having received the votes of thirty of the fifty-nine men who were properly qualified to vote, his friends claim that he was properly elected Sonator. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, made an argument of great

the causes which gave China and India | the functions of an executive and legisan advantage over England, and it was lative office at the same time, and that won by the British consul at Shanghai. | when the Governor died the President But while the essay of the consul af- of the Senate ceased to be a legislator fords the believers in silver their best and became Governor, just as would the Lieutenant Governor in a State which consolation in the following statement has such an office. It is contended by the Democrats, Senator Turple making Wages in the gold-using countries have, the argument, that the Legislature of Delaware is the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members, and that it is not competent for the Senate to inquire into the rights of individuals to sit in a Legislature, otherwise it might be obliged to go back of the returns and act as judge of elections.

These are the main features of the case, in which it appears that Mr. Dupont has the best of it. The Republicans are ready to vote on the question, and if they can have their way a vote may be taken to-day or to-morrow. It has been intimated that Mr. Dupont will be given the seat.

PRACTICAL USES OF LIBRARIES.

In the Worcester, Mass., public library is a department of inquiry where any man, woman or child may apply for answers to questions of all kinds. At first one person was assigned to the work, but soon assistants were needed, and now a dozen are employed-trained experts, as the librarian expresses it, in the answering business. He says he finds them of great value to the people, adding that the library has come to be on pleasant days, a second edition of a school room, in which the children and pupils of the high schools employ their time with voluntary diligence, with entertainment and with great profit. Every employe of every public library is called cerning the character and quality of books, but it is often the case that atthey handle beyond what is to be learned from the catalogues. In every wellolis, one or more employes are assigned to the work of assisting students in their researches, but perhaps in no other is the inquiry department as extensive as in the one at Worcester. That a bureau of this sort is useful no one can doubt A great library is of unlimited benefit to those who know how to use it, but this knowledge means a preliminary education which a majority of people do not possess. A wealth of literature is sealed to them because they do not know how to get at it. It is not school children alone who need guidance through the intricacies of biography, history, science and philosophy. Even encyclopedias and dictionaries are formidable mysteries to many persons unaccustomed to their handling. The innumerable questions that come to newspapers to be answered are not always, nor perhaps often, asked merely because the inquirer wishes to save himself the trouble of investigation, but usually because he is not familiar with books of reference or written authorities on the specified subjects. It is probable that if he knew how easily he might follow up the topic he would gladly do so and thus acquire more than the bare outline of the facts he is seeking, which is all the newspaper can afford space for. If every public library were understood by the public to be a place where information of all sorts to be found in books were to be had for the asking, and that inquirers were welcome as pupils in a school, it would be more of an educational 'astitution than now.

A JOLT FOR MEDICAL ETHICS.

Medical ethics got a decided jolt in the ease of Mrs. Kitson, mentioned in London dispatches. The attendant physician thought he had ground for the belief that his patient, who moved in his own social circle, was not the sort of person with whom he wished his wife to associate, and so warned that lady against her, and also took it upon himself to inform his patient's father-inlaw-her husband being out of the country-of her supposed immorality. She sued for damages. The physician came into court and claimed that his communication to his wife and the lady's relatives was privileged, and that he had a right to make it. Other physicians, of course, supported his assertion, according to the custom of members of the profession when one gets into a tight place that any one of the rest may fall into sooner or later. They boldly declared that it was within the discretion of any nysician in England, on his own re sponsibility, to disclose a secret without consulting a patient if he deemed it his duty for the protection of his wife or family, or in the case of crime. Much evidence was brought in to show that this was a part of their professional privileges, but the justice did not take kindly to the system of ethics and pointedly observed that if every medical man in the kingdom testified that he had a right to betray confidence under certain circumstances it would not alter the law or his responsibility under the law. He then charged the jury accordingly, and that body promptly brought in verdict of \$60,000 damages against the too loose-tongued doctor.

Medical ethics was always a mystery to the average layman and sometimes a source of entertainment, but this suit seems to clear up at least one thing, namely, that however high and mighty are the rules the doctors set for themselves they cannot rise superior to the law of the land. That so sacred a code could be knocked to pieces so easily by a court had probably not occurred to the gentlemen concerned. At all events, with the vision of that \$60,000 verdict before them, they will hereafter keep their

secrets to themselves. Millionaire D. O. Mills, of New York, has begun the construction of a hotel to cost \$700,000, which will be run on an economic basis for the benefit of working people who cannot pay the prices of the better hotels, and which will be far superior to the boarding houses which such people are compelled to make their homes. This will be one of several hotels of that character Mr. Mills proposes to build-which goes to show that a millionaire can make himself very useful.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Easily Answered. Sharke-Do you know what I would do if I had old Gotrox's money? Darke-I know what you wouldn't do; wouldn't give it back to Gotrox.

A Blessing. Pinxit-Hear about Smeers? He has been uffering with the St. Vitus dance for more D'Aubyr-Lucky dog! He can turn out osters to perfection now, can't fe?

The Infallible Test. Watts-How can a man tell which is hest bleycle, Td like to know? Potts-Buy one. After you have had it

week it will be the best wheel in the market. It always works that way.

Something of Weight. "Where's Bill Clark this morning?" asked he head bookkeeper. "He sent word to the office this morning hat he had a heavy cold," said the second

"Oh! When I saw him last night I was almost sure he had a heavy load of some kind out I did not think it was a cold."

HARRISON TALK.

Look out for Benjamin Harrison. He is going to be a very thoroughly talked-about man this spring.-Washington Post. spiring figure, but he looms like a Titan be-side McKinley.-New York Evening Post.

There is the possible contingency that a leadlocked convention might lead to the presentation of Harrison's name at the last moment, but the chances are that the win-ner is already in the field.-Philadelphia The attempt to drag Harrison back into

the presidential contest with a view to weakening McKinley in Indiana shows the desperate straits to which the bosses are driven. The attempt, it is hardly necessary to say will be a failure. Mr. Harrison is not pull ing out chestnuts this year-especially not at he behest of bosses wno are trying to de-teat the will of the people.-Kansas City

The remark attributed to Gen. Benjamin Harrison, that "there is a difference be ween being drafted and volunteering," is accepted as confirmation of the statement so often made that the ex-President is still in the presidential race, and is not without lope that the convention may find it necessary to nominate him as the man least likely to produce discord in the party .-- Washingon Special, in Chicago Post. One of the most conservative members the New York delegation, who is anxious

for the nomination of Governor Morton, but doubtful as to his prospects, said to a Sun reporter that there was a growing senti-ment in New York for Harrison. He said: "I am as loyal to Governor Morton as any man on earth to-day, and I would rejoice to see him nominated, but I regret to see that he does not gain much strength outside he State. The same may be said of all the other candidates, perhaps, with the excep-tion of Mr. Reed. While I believe that some of the McKinley enthusiasm is manufactured to order, it cannot be denied that h is getting a very dangerous lead over the other men. It begins to look as if the ma who took up Blaine at the eleventh hour in 1892, with the hope of defeating Harrison, may now turn to Harrison and attempt to make him play the Blaine role against McKinley."-Washington Special, in New

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The foot of Ouida is perfect. Summer and vinter alike, it is encased in open, buckled shoes, which prevent it from becoming contorted by unnatural pressure on the bones. Her hand, too, is faultless in shape and pro-When Count Herbert Bismarck tele-

graphed to his father, Prince Bismarck, that his latest baby was a girl, the Prince telegraphed back: "Have patience. Marie was only a girl." Marie was the Prince's first born, and then came two sons. Boston admirers of the late Rev. S. mith, author of "America, will honor nemory by erecting a bronze tablet on Park-

street Church, bearing the names of Dr. Smith and Lowell Mason, one of the founders of the Handel and Haydn Society of Queen Victoria has only once or twice vailed herself of the privilege of driving down the middle of Rotten row-a prerogative belonging exclusively to the reigning sovereign. From this ancient privilege came the name "Rotte due Roi," contracted into "Rotten Row."

Modjeska, who is spending a few days in Chicago, en route to her California ranche, as recovered somewhat from the grave illness which prostrated her in Cincinnati several weeks ago, but she is still feeble and

reatly emaciated. She will probably never ppear on the stage again. Mollie Pitcher, the revolutionary heroine buried at Carlisle, Pa., and the Philaelphia branch of the Daughters of the American Revolution is trying to persuade the people to permit the removal of the re-

mains from that city to Gettysburg, where he is to have a monument. The London Langet has received the folowing production from a medical man, whom it was sent by a child: "Dear Dr.—:
I would be very pleased if you would let
me have a Baby for I guinea. We want it
on the 4th of Febry for Mother's birthday.
We would like it fat and Bonny, with blue
eyes and fair hair. We Children are going to give it to her ourselves please answer at once. Yours sincerely, Archie —. P. S. Which would be the cheaper a Boy or

A story is told in an Irish paper illustratnumor in the late Mr. Parnell. At the original constitution of the Land League a certain Mr. A. J. Kettle was in the chair. I fell to Mr. Parnell's lot to move a vote of thanks to the chairman, in the course of which he said: "I need hardly observe, gentlemen, that in Ireland the name of Kettle s a household word." It was plain-indeed, ne afterward confessed so much—that he had not the faintest intention of making a

joke, nobody dared to laugh. Tolstoi's hands are large and rough, like visitor from Vienna found him living and working in a room provided with only the nost necessary furniture, and without any hing to adorn the walls. He was revisin he proofs of a new book, and expressed h leasure that the censor had at last allower he performance of his play, "Wlast, "mij" ("The Power of Darkness.") He i living, at present, at Moscow, but expressed

for both body and soul than city life. The Green Bag says that Judge Gary has dry wit with him that is occasionally the cause of his grim court room being pervaded very audible tittering. The other day one the attorneys was airing his indignation He had been robbed, yes, sir, robbed. It was shameful the way things went right there under the eyes of the law. Finally Judge Gary noticed the fuming and fretting one "What's the matter, now?" he asked. "Mat-ter-it's a confounded outrage. Had my overcoat stolen right from this room." The Judge smiled a little. "Overcoat, eh?" he said. "Pah! that's nothing. Whole suits are lost here every day.'

The Shadow of a Great Rock. The pathways of Thy land are litte changed Since Thou wert there; The busy world through other ways hat

ranged. And left these bare. The rocky path still climbs the glowing stee Though rains of two millenniums wear

Men tread it yet. Still to the gardens o'er the brook it leads. Quiet and low. Before his sheep the shepherd on it treads. His voice they know.

The wild fig throws broad shadows o'er As once o'er Thee: Peasants go home at evening up that hill To Bethany.

And as when gazing Thou didst weep o'e From height to height The white roofs of discrowned Jerusalem Burst on our sight.

These ways were strew'd with garments one and palm, Which we tread thus; Here through Thy triumph on Thou passeds:

The waves have washed fresh sands upon Of Galilee; But cherished on the hillsides evermore Thy paths we see.

Man has not changed them in that slumber-

ing land Nor time effaced Where Thy feet trod to bless we still ma All can be traced. Yet we have traces of Thy footsteps far

Where'er the poor and tried and suffering Thy steps faith sees. Nor with fond sad regrets Thy steps w

And hear Thy tread. And now wherever meets Thy lowliest band In praise and prayer

Our faith is enward till we see Thy face

FEDERAL SUPREME COURT.

Another Decision Upholding Long-and-Short-Haul Clause of the Interstate Commerce Act.

We do not consider Mr. Harrison an in- TWO CONSOLIDATION CASES

GREAT NORTHERN AND NORTHERN PACIFIC CANNOT COMBINE,

Neither Can the Louisville & Nashville and the Chesapenke & Ohio Southwestern-Import Rate Case.

WASHINGTON, March 30 .- An opinion was rendered by the Supreme Court to-day in the case known as the long-and-short-haul case, involving the validity of the provision of the interstate-commerce act prohibiting a higher charge for a short than for a long haul, appealed from the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth circuit. The appeal was taken by the railroads. Its title was the Interstate-commerce Commission vs. the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad Company, the Western & Atlantic Railroad Company and the Georgia Railroad Company. The decision of the court below was affirmed in the main. the opinion holding that in cases of shipments from one State to another on through bills of lading railroad companies could not exempt parties and give them special rates. Justice Shiras delivered the opinion of the

The case involved the construction of the fourth section of the interstate-commerce act. The dispute concerning this matter is one that has been continually arising in various parts of the country, and it has been of great public importance as well to ways of every part of the country that the question be put at rest. There was also drawn in question in the case the very important question of the power of the Interstate-commerce Commission to fix maximum rates in cases properly brought before it as distinguished from a mere decision that a particular rate is excessive. The three railcompanies are the connecting roads running from Cincinnati to Augusta, Ga. This litigation began through the complaint of a seller of buggies at Cincinnati to the Interstate-commerce Commission that the rates to Augusta at the end of the Georgia railroad and to Social Circle, which was a point on the Georgia railroad fifty miles below Atlanta, were such as to unfairly discriminate against Social Circle. The Texas Pacific and the Atlantic & Western roads claimed in their answer that the rate to Social Circle could only be made by consent of the Georgia road, on which it is located. The Georgia company admitted that the rates to Social Circle were the rates to Atlanta, plus the rate from Atlanta to Social Circle, and contended that they were not unreasonable, the rate to Atlanta being less than it should be because of the competition with lines from that city to Baltimore A CONTINUOUS LINE.

In his opinion Justice Shiras stated that

the real question at issue was whether the various railroad companies engaged in the traffic from Cincinnati to Augusta and Social Circle, were so engaged under a common control management or arrangement for continuous carriage or shipment within the meaning of the interstate-commerce act, and the conclusion of the court, he said, was that they were so engaged. The Georgia Railroad Company, one of the parties involved, had set up the claim that as its road lay wholly within the State of Georgia. it did not fall within the scope of the act. The court refused to accept this view and Justice Shiras adds that when this company entered into the carriage of foreign freight by agreeing to receive the virtue of foreign through bills of lading and participate in through rates and charges ine and thus became amenable to the inter-"We do not perceive ne continued, "that the Georgia Company escaped from the supervision of mpanies not to fix any rates for that part of transportation which took place in the State of Georgia, when the goods were hipped to local points on its road. It still left its arrangements to stand with respecto its terminals at Augusta and to other lesignated points. Having elected to enter nto the carriage of interstate freight and is subjected itself to the control of immission it would not be co any to limit that control in respect eign traffic to certain points on its road and to exclude other points. Further on in the opinion, he said: "We hold that of lading from a point in one State to another and when such goods are received in transit by a State common carrier, under a conventional division of the charges, such carrier must be deemed to have subjected its road to an arrangement for continuous carriage or shipment within the meaning of the interstate-commerce act." It follows, he says, that it is within the jurisdiction of the ssion to consider whether the Georgia company, in charging a higher rate for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance, was or was not transporting property in transit between States under substantially similar circumstances and conditions. He adds that there is no provision in the law ustice Shiras also took occasion to repri mand the practice of railroad companies in withholding the larger part of their evilence from the Interstate-c mission in proceedings by that commis and by first producing it in the courts.

Justice Brown delivered the opinion of the court in the cases of S. Pearsall vs. the Great Northern Railway Company, and also of the Louisville & Nashville Railway Company vs. the Comonwealth of Kentucky as to the right of parallel and competitive railroad lines to consolidate, holding, the case of the Great Northern, that it could not, under its charter and in opposition to the act of the Minnesota Legislature of 1874, be consolidated with the Northern Pacific, as was sought to be accomplished. Justices Field and Brewer dissented in the case. The case comes from the district of Minnesota. It was a bill in equity filed by Pearsaid as stockholder in the Great Northern Company against the company under the laws of the Territory and the State of Minnesota to enjoin it from entering into an agreement with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under which the property and franchises of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were to be pur-chased. It appears that the Great Northern was originally incorporated under the name of the Minneapolis & St. Cloud Rallroad Company. The original charter granted the company the right to connect with any railroad running in the same general direction and to consolidate its stock or frachise with that of any other railroad, and the question presented to the Supreme Court was whether the company could be deprived of this right by a subsequent act of the State Leg-Islature inhibiting the consolidation, lease or purchase by any railroad of the stock, property or franchise of any parallel or competing line. The Legislature having passed such a law in 1874, the court answered the question in the affirmative. The court says that it was co Legislature to limit the charter and to "decare that the power it had conferred on the Minneapolis & St. Cloud Con consolidate its interests with those of other similar corporations, should not be exercised, so far as applicable to parallel competing lines, inasmuch as it is for the interest of the people that there should be competition between parallel railroads. The Legislature," it continues, "has the right to assume in this connection that neither road would reduce its tariff to a destructive or unprofitable figure, or to a point where either road would become valueless to its stockholders, and the object of the act in estion is to prevent such a combination etween the two as would constitute a mo-

Consolidation Knocked Out.

ment to the public is beside the question. Whether it has that effect or not it certainly puts it in the power of the consolidated corporation to give it that effect—in short, puts the public at the mercy of the corporation. There is, and has been for the past 300 years, both in England and this country. general, which has found expression in in-numerable acts of legislation. We cannot say that such prejudice is not well founded. It is a matter on which the Legislature is entitled to pass judgment. There are, moreover, thought to be other dangers to the moral sense of the community incident to such great aggregations of wealth, which, though indirect, are even more insidious in their influence, and such as have awakened feelings of hostility, which have not falled to find expression in legislative acts." The consolidation of those two great cororations would, said the court, unavoid-bly result in giving the Great Northern monopoly of all the traffic in the northern half of the State of Minnesota, as well as of all transcontinental traffic north of the line of the Union Pacific, against which public regulations would be but a feeble tection. The act of the Legislature of 1874, he concluded, undoubtedly reflected the gen-eral sentiment of the public, that their best security is in competition. The decision of the Circuit Court was, therefore, reversed

and the case remanded

of all concerned; that among these circu

stances, in cases whether of foreign or co-

mestic traffic, competition is a very impor-tant one; that the commission's order under

the law should have the promotion of com-

ng the welfare of the carriers and con-

said that, as the case was presented in the

court below, there was no intimation that

that the disparity between through and local rates was considerable did not of itself war-

rant the court in fixing that such disparity

constituted an undue discrimination, much less did it justify the court in finding that the entire difference between the two rates

was undue or unreasonable, especially as there was no person, firm or corporation

complaining that he or they had been ag-

chief Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan

and Brown dissented from the opinion

rision for schedules to be printed and open to public inspection of freight ship

inited States and he thought the,

established abroad from ocean transp

the court and Justice Harlan delivered vigorous dissenting opinion. He said th

from a foreign country to be carried on a through bill of lading to some place in the

for the omission was that Congress did not

intend the rates to be charged by our car-riers in such cases should depend on rates

tion. It was evident that the Interstate-commerce Commission had taken this view

of the matter in issuing its order permit-

viewing the case, he showed that while the Texas Pacific charged 167 cents per hundred

ipon the character of the goods, which was

in all cases, however, the same as those on which only \$1.07 was charged for foreign goods. The question was he said, whether the Texas Pacific could consistently with

the act of Congress charge a higher rate for the transportation of goods starting from New Orleans and destined for San

Francisco than for the transportation be-

twen the same places of goods of the same kind in the elements of bulk, weight, value

and expense of carriage, brought to New Orleans from Liverpool on a through bill

cisco. "If," he said, "this question be an-nounced in the affirmative, if all the rail-

dulge in like practices; if such discrim

nation against American goods by Amer-

panies, is consistent with the act of Con-

benefic of foreign manufacturers and deal-

to any place in the United States and car-

oreign country." He said he was u

shed by ocean lines as affecting

this case that many American manufactur-

ine are the competitors of foreign manu

facturers, dealers and localities for sup

to tequire from American

so obviously unjust as to shock the gen-

tion placed it in the power

hese corporations to place American in-ustries at the feet of foreign capital and

foreign combinations, a result never con-

templated by Congress.

The decision of the court below in the case of Russ vs. Telfener, involving title to 1,160,-320 acres of land in El Paso county, Texas,

reversed by the Supreme Court to-da; the case remanded for a new trial. Ju-

ice Field read the opinion of the court in

' It seemed to him that any other

harges that may be made by

for transportation over its routes.

plying the wants of American co at interior places in the United St that inner domestic bills of lad

to place their gods with interior co

nationads to do a gross injust

to deprive them of this right was to he statute, and such a deprivation

ers and to the injury of American in

of lading and to be carried to San F

eans to San Francisco, it charged on

mestic articles from \$2.88 to \$3.70, d

sumers as well as that of the traders.

the inland rates were unreasonable. consequently, there could be no proper of zance taken of this point. The mere

erce in view, with the purpo

THE L & N. and C., O. & S. W. CASE. In the Kentucky case a like opinion was rendered as to the attempt to consolidate the Louisville & Nashville road with the Chesapeake & Ohio Southwestern road. The opinion of the Kentucky Court of Appeals enjoining the consolidation was affirmed. The broad question involved in the Louisville & Nashville case was the right of one silroad company to acquire control either by purchase or consolidation of the property of another company whose lines are parallel with its own, the Louisville & Nashville and the Chesapeake & Ohio Southwestern lines being parallel between Louisville, Ky., and Memphis, Tenn. The Constitution of Kentucky recently adopted prohibits purchase under such conditions, and the suit as originally brought by the umonwealth of Kentucky ask for an injunction against such proceeding, invok-ing the Constitution. The Kentucky court granted a perpetual injunction and he case was taken to the Kentucky of Appeals the decision of the court below was affirmed. The case was brought to the United States Supreme Court by the railroad company on a writ of error, the company alleging an entire disregard of the rovisions of its charter, granted by the State in 1850, long prior to the adoption of Kentucky's present Constitution, which, in explicit terms, without saying anything about parallel lines, gave the right to "purchase and hold any road constructed by another company." The State court held that the State had a right to repeal or modify the charter. The United States Sustate-commerce law, while the railroad declared that the Chesapeake & Ohio South western, under its charter, had no right to The court recites that the Louisville

Nashville company, by the charter of 1850, was authorized to construct a railroad from ouisville to the Tennessee line, and by an 1854 was given power to unite with ns as the two companies might agree ortant power to purchase or consolholds, be inferred from any such inc ge as "to unite or connect with suc allel and competing lines in an inte with the power of Congress over interstat ns of interstate commerce. All such egulations interfere, directly or in the fact that they impose a burden on the ething to the cost of transportation, by the expense incurred in conforming to suc taxes imposed upon railways and their rollempetency of the Legislature to impose. ply to the argument that millions of dolpany upon the faith of what was to be its admitted powers, it is ind to know the authority of the company under its charter and to put the pr olds as follows: "First, that a general righ to purchase or consolidate with other ros Nashville company; second, that the Ches-apeake company was never vested with the power to consolidate its capital stock, fran-

which could justify any differe

in rates between imported traffic transported to any place in the United States from a port

The Texas Pacific company

entry and other traffic from such port.

t carried imported goods at lower rates than

nese it had contemporaneously charged for ke goods originating in the United States,

and not imported from Europe, and alleged that it did so because through shipments from a foreign country to the interior of the

United States differed in circumstances and

which made the rates that it saw

terior points. It claimed that the controll

fit to charge were the water lines from Eu-rope to the Pacific coast.

This case was an appeal by the Texas Pacific company from the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second circuit. The first point decided in it is to the effect

that the Interstate-commerce Commission is a coroprate body, with legal capacity to be a plaintiff or defendant in the federal courts.

Coming to the main point of controversy,

Justice Shiras said that, as the purpose of the interstate-commerce act was to regulate

when regulating such commerce to interfere

with and interrupt much less destroy sources of trade and commerce already existing, nor

to overlook the property rights of those who

country, nor to disregard the interests of

consumers, to furnish whom with merchan-dise is one of the principal objects of all

systems of transportation. It was, he said, plainly contemplated that in construing the

services rendered by the railroads are "like

mission had justified its action in denying

the right of railroad companies to discrimi-

its construction of the act, and had conclude

that it was constrained by the law to regard foreign and domestic traffic as alike in kind

under substantially similar circumstances and conditions. In this construction the

that the commission should regard the com-

the contrary, the commission is to con

sider not only the wishes of the shippers of

the large cities, but also the desire and ad-

vantages of the carriers in securing special

lic. He did not accept the view that in this

constitution Congress had any purpose to re-inforce the provisions of the tariff laws. These laws, he said, differ wholly in their

jects from the laws to regulate commercial

vantage of through rates and thus to give

to deprive the inland consumers of the ad-

estions under it the co

forms of traffic, and the interest of the

and added: "The efforts of the co

laints of only one class of the

ission had erred. It was not intended

interstate-commerce act there she

nate in favor of foreign shipp

and contemporaneous." He said the

had invested money in the railroads of the

ing the validity of some of the use patents, was advanced on the o be heard the second Monday of the next ises or property with that of any other owning a parallel or competi third, that, conceding that the requisite BEREAVED SALVATIONISTS. tion 201 of the Constitution of 1891 was legitimate exercise of the police power of the State, and forbade such consolidation."

Death of the Tucker-Booth Infant and the Booth-Hellberg Girl. Imported Goods Rate Case. Justice Shiras handed down the opinion of NEW YORK, March 30. - At Salvation the court in the case of the Texas Pacifi army headquarters to-day a cablegram was Railroad vs. the Interstate-commerce Comeceived from London announcing the death ission, appealed from the Circuit Court of the infant child of the Booth-Tuckers. Appeals for the Second circuit and known The child, which was but six weeks old, as the import rate case. The opinion of the was taken ill after the embarkation of its Supreme Court reversed the opinion of th arents on board the steamer St. Louis at Circuit Court, which held that it was illegal southampton, and a telegram to that effect to charge less on imported goods than on aused the father to return to London. domestic articles. The effect of the opinion taken off the eteamer and came on to Ameris to continue the alleged discrimination in ca, arriving at this port on Saturday. Com-nissioner Booth-Tucker, believing the child grew out of a proceeding begun in 1891 be was out of danger, sailed on the Majestic fore the Interstate-commerce Commission by the New York Board of Trade and Transame to the Salvation Army he portation against a number of railroad comword that the daughter of Mrs. Booth-Hell-berg, in charge of the Indian province, had panies, among which the Texas Pacific company was not included, though it was afterwards included. It was claimed that an unjust discrimination was made by railway died yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Hell-berg have been in the Punjab, where the child expired, ever since the recall of Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker from the Indian ines starting at the eastern seaboard of the United States in favor of goods coming from command, two years ago. abroad under a joint ocean and railroad tariff and against domestic traffic originating at the seaboard and going thence t Western terminals, and carried under sub AHEAD OF THE EAST. stantially similar conditions from the sea-board westward, but the discrimination often inted to 50 per cent. in interest reigners and that there were no circum-

The Pacific Coast Has Already Had

TACOMA, Wash., March 30.-It was Easter Sunday yesterday on the Pacific slope, alhough probably not more than half a dozen eople knew it. Those who did know it are mbitious astronomers and mathematicians. They find that the first full moon after the spring equinox put in an appearance off this coast shortly after 10 o'clock Saturday night, and it is a fact that the first Sunday after the first full moon after the spring equinox is Easter Sunday the world over. But in this peculiar case, said to be the first instance of the kind since the beginning of the Christian era, only this part of the Pa-cific slope has its Easten Sunday a week in advance of the rest of the world. When the moon filled Saturday night, reckoning by Pacific coast time, it was already Sunday in New York and London, Consequently, for the ng the Pacific coast, the first Sunday after the first full moon after the spring equinox will not arrive until next Sunday.

NOT ROENTGEN'S DISCOVERY.

mmerce, it was reasonable to suppose that was intended to cover the entire field of Cathode Rays Known to the Chinese nerce, and that the scheme of regulation would not be restricted to partial treatment of the subject. "It could not be readily sup-posed," he said, "that Congress intended Many Centuries Ago.

BUTTE, Mont., March. 30 .- John Maguire, manager of Maguire's Opera House and antiquarian of considerable note, has unearthed what he believes to be the fact that cathode or X rays were known to Chinese many centuries ago. He found in the London Philosophical Journal of 1832 an account of a curious Cainese mirror which had the power to reflect on a screen, by the aid of the sun's rays, objects on the back of the mirror, the mirror being made of Chine silver, a combination of tin and copper. T ournal stated that there were but a few of the mirrors then in existence, and that they were evider ly the remains of a lost art.

RODE INTO A SCHOOLHOUSE.

An Indian Punished for Attempting to Break Up a Dance.

PERRY, O. T., March 30,-At Horseshoe Bend schoolhouse, on the Arkansas river, a drunken Osage Indian rode his horse into the building during a dance. Several young women fainted and were badly burt in the stampeds which followed. In a general fight that ensued when a half dozen young men at-tempted to eject the lidian, who sat on his horse in the center of the room, Carl Bradey, William Hopper, Simeon Pershall, Lud-Lenz Kischer were nurt in the affray. The Indian was kicked and beaten into insensibilty. One young lady was fatally hurt by the norse running over her.

an advantage to the traders and manufac-turers of the large seabord cities seems to create the very mischlef which it was one of the objects of the act to remedy."

Summing up, the court concluded: "That the purpose of the interstate-commerce act is to promote commerce; that in passing Two Women Drowned BRISTOL, Tenn., March 30.—The So a., was destroyed by lightning. Two ably apply to the situation, and that in the exercise of its jurisdiction the tribunal may and should consider the legitimate interests